THE DAILY BEE.

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BUSINESS LETTEUS: All business letters and remittances should be addressed to Tun Ber Puntasura Company, Oriana. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company. THE REE PHRILISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR With the advent of an opposition tele-

graph line in Omaha reduced rates are looked for. ANOTHER cold wave is approaching. Ice dealers will now give the coal men a

chance at the public. HON. TORIAS CASTOR is in Washington. Just where "Tobe" got his title is not mentioned in the dispatches.

HEREAFTER Ohio will not be an Octo ber state. The proposition to abolish the October elections in that state passed by 537,000 out of 743,000 votes.

WITH open communication with the main part of the city, South Omaha is certain within the next year to share heavity in Omaha's remarkable develop-

ANOTHER moss-back has received his reward. Mr. William Hyde, who was for twenty-five years the editor of the Missouri Republican, has been made postmaster of St. Louis,

So FAR as the opening of streets is concerned the Union Pacific and some members of the city council have about as much regard for the public as Vanderbilt. It is about time for the public to do a little swearing.

MINETY thousand Russian liquor shops will be closed on the 1st of January through the government's decision to allow the sale of liquor by retail only in hotels and eating houses. We venture to say that about ninety thousand "eatinghouses" will be added to the list on the 1st of January.

OMAHA must not let the agitation of the railroad to the northwest cease. Our people demand it and must secure it Other lines may build to Yankton and the north if they so desire, but what this community needs is a direct line which will give it necess to the Elkhorn valley and its rich tributary country.

THE assistant-general manager of the Union Pacific has signed his name to a Thanksgiving proclamation in which it is ascerted that the Lord is good to such as faithfully serve the Union Pacific. A great many members of the legislature and numerous subsidized editors ought to take a great deal of comfort from this official document, which assures them that they will be taken in out of the cold.

THE monogamists of the United States will be glad to learn that a wave of reform has struck the Utah polygamists. Albert Carrington, one of the twelve Mormon apostles, after "a full and patient trial" by the authorities of the * church, has been excommunicated for adultery and laservious conduct. Now if the United States authorities will give the other eleven apostles a full and patient trial, they would probably be convicted under the Edmunds law for about the same offenses for which they have set down upon Brother Carrington.

THE Young Men's Christian association of this city ought to secure the services of Sam. Jones to raise funds for a Y. M. C. A. building. At the conclusion of his meetings in St. Joe, he exised \$15,000 for a building in that city. The structure will be begun early next spring. For several years the association in St. Joe had been endeavoring to get up a subscription for this purpose, but always without ultimate success. The wonderful feature of the matter is, that Mr. Jones, in less than an hour, should be able, unassisted, to do wha hundreds could not do in years.

Jones, the licutenant- governor-elect of New York, still refuses to pay the as. sesement levied upon him by the state central committee. The assessment was about \$10,01), but the committee got nothing but pro mises, expecting of course that the wealthy scale-maker would come to the front with his cheek. The result of Jones' course was to put the state committee "in a hole." It could not pay its bills without again passing around the hat. All the members are quietly calling the scale-maker uncomplimentary names, and some of them say that he took the nomination for lieutenant-govornor merely as an advertising scheme to help his business. Hereafter, it is safe to say, the democratic central committee of the Empire state will collect "freight charges" in advance.

WE cheerfully leave the Hernid to take all the comfort it can out of the late glo. rious victory in Douglas county. Figures are very deceptive, sometimes, if you want to twist them in your own interest. For instance, the Herald says that Ford made a splendid showing, considering all things. Two years ago the democratic candidate for sheriff got 36 Fear received 31 per cent of the entire vote. The Herald forgets that there were three candidates for sheriff two years ago, Miller, Lynch and Murphy. Two-thirds of Murphy's vote was taken from Lynch. Hence, Lynch is only two per cent above Ford, when if there had been only two bad from 46 per cent to 48 per cent of the The Railroad Commission.

Complaints of railroad discriminations and of the various abuses which the people of this state have suffered so long at the bands of corporate motopolies have not abated since the dishonest attempt of the last legislature to dispose of the question by the creation of a railroad commission. This appendage of the railroads is recognized throughout the state at its actual value, and is being generally treated with the silent contempt which i deserves. Its recommendations to the railroads of trivial changes at stations and side tracks are adopted if they suit the convenience of the corporation managers: otherwise they are premptly pigeonholed. Of the long list of suggestions sent to the Union Pacific management every one of the least importance was rejected. The discriminating rates in coal from Sidney eastward were sustained on the ground that west of Sidney coal was laid down "at cost," and complaints of discrimination at other points were lightly brushed aside with threadbare excuses of the necessity of such rates in order to meet outside competition.

The only action of the last legislature for the purpose of restricting railroad extortion which has proven at all effective was the three-cent passenger bill. That was a definite and peremptory measure and could not be evaded. Its operation is saving thousands of dollars every month to the people of this state. Its results are tangible, while those of the discretionary commission bill cannot be perceived by the unaided vision. The general disgust of the people of Nebraska at the manner in which they were swindled out of effective anti-monopoly legislation should make itself felt at the next session of the legislature in the passage of a law fixing and determining freight rates upon the railroads in this state. In no other way can the problem be satisfactorily met. To leave the question any longer to the tender mercies of the corporation managers or to the elastic conscience of the railroad managers' commission will be only to fasten more closely the shackles with which corporate oppression and monopoly greed have for years repressed the productive capacity of this state and bled its inhabitants to fill the pockets of Wall street and Boston speculators.

Closing Streets

The action of the council in refusing to pledge itself to close Fourteenth street to a width of thirty feet, will be approved by all disinterested citizens. The charter does not contemplate the exercise of arbitrary power by the council in virtually confiscating property belonging to citizens, by closing up or nairowing thoroughfares. The owners of lots on any street have invested their money and made their improvements under the assurance that the street is forever dedicated to public use, and the width as defined will remain unchanged. If it is equity to require a tender of damages to property owners on streets that are to be graded for the proposed changes of elevation, it certainly would be unreasonable and unrighteous to destroy or diminish property values by closing streets or narrowing them without due compensation. The council may give a right to a railroad to pass through a street but they do not acquire the right to close the street by so doing.

It is a question whether any agreements either by ordinance or resolution to close or narrow a street would be binding upon the city. The council has no power to prevent the next council from re-opening a street which it may close. But such a grant may make complications in the future which it is the duty of the council to avoid. The methods of the railroads are well known. Possession is ten points of the law with them. When Omaha agreed to donate depot grounds to the Union Pacific a number of valuable lots were paid for out of the proceeds of the \$200,000 bonds outside of the depot grounds. In other words, the trustees acting for the city bought more grounds than the railroad was entitled to under the contract. In spite of that fact the city has never been at le to recover these lots which are leased by the railroad company for mercantile purposes. Once let the railroads have possession of any street and they cannot be dislodged. To close the street or to narrow it for the benefit of the rail roads will give them virtual possession and it will take a great deal of hard tighting to compel them to vacate or widen the street.

The Labor Problem.

The chief of the bureau of labor statistics, Col. Wright, is working hard to make his bureau an efficient aid in study ing what is perhaps the most important problem of the day. He is seeking to divorce its work from politics, and to rid it of all prepossessions in favor of this or that economic theory. With this view he has secured the services of a body of investigators of varied ways of looking at economic questions, and he is employing these independently of each other so that they may be corrective of each other's prejudices. The mass of facts and figures which Col. Wright hopes to gather cannot but furnish highly valmable material for the thorough study of the labor problem, a study which ought to precede any sweeping legislation on the subject.

That legislation is demanded no one can for a moment doubt who reads the history of the methods by which the kings of monopoly have piled up their wealth at the expense of the suffering public, and on the other hand, notes the disor dered ravings of the anarchists and socialistic extremists. The responsibility for the dangers which threaten property interests and the present social fabric cannot in the light of our experience in this country, be placed entirely on the shoulders of the poor and hun gry. The dangerous classes to-day are the men whose rapacity, dishonesty and per cent of the whole vote and Ford this greed disregards every interest of society but their own individual part in it and who throw curses at the publiwhile they bolster themselves in power by the aid of onrighteous laws and subsidized courts. Men who think and the activity of whose minds is spurred on by squalor and hunger and poverty eannot candidates, Lynch probably would have help attributing the possibility of acquiring such immense fortunes, by the meth-

tion of the social fabric. The basis for much of the wild socialism of to-day, which finds its exponents in the Scwabs and Hartmans, is not so much rage at the acquisition of property as it is hopeless indignation at the results attained by perversion of the principle of live and let live. Elsewhere we publish a synopsis of Dr. Abbot's recent article on socialism which is a very suggestive addition to the literature of the controversy

Extend the Fire Limits.

The council should lose no time in extending the fire limits to cover the business portions of the city and the streets adjacent which may threaten their safety. The present limits are too contracted and with the remarkable growth of Omaha are daily becoming more so The time has come when enough territory should be taken in to secure us from the dangers of a conflagration which may sweep away hundreds of thousands

of property in a single night. In making the required fire limits, the council should be guided by the tendency of business to take certain directions in its extension. If the court house is made one center, a radius of six or seven blocks covering portions not already within the fire limits would do much towards securing the end needed. Other points can easily be taken from which extensions can be made to protect other sections of the city. Sixteenth street to Nicholas should at once be included within the limits, and before long the entire flats between the hill and the bluffs must be protected in the same way.

Omaha is still a city of frame houses and it will never be anything else until the authorities forbid the erection of the shanties which are at once a source of danger to property and of disfigurement to our streets. Public interests and private interests combine in demanding that the continued construction of dangerous wooden shells shall promptly cease. With all our fire protection, a high wind would soon fan a spark into a conflagration if it once obtained lodgement in certain portions of our elty. which nestle closely against valuable warehouses and stores. Brick buildings can now be built very cheaply consider. ing what they once cost in Omaha. When brick can be laid in the wall for \$10 a thousand there is no reason why both business houses and residences should not be constructed of this fireproof material. Aside from the fact that good buildings pay better profits in the ong run, the interests of the entire community demand that their erection shall be enforced by such an extension of the fire limits as will protect the property o both the wealthy and the poor.

Now that the various department commanders are making up their reports and recommendations for the future, the people of Nebraska will be interested in knowing how they are to be treated in the way of enlarged military accomodations for frontier protection. Northwestern Nebraska, and especially that portion which lies below the great Sioux reserve, is waiting expectantly for such changes as will make it more secure from possible inroads from Dr.McGillienddy's wards. In an interview lately published he doctor strongly urges the enlargement of Fort Robinson, the nearests post to Pine Ridge, and declares it, in his opinion, to be of the highest strategie importance of any of our frontier posts. Senator Manderson and Congressman Dorsey, who have lately visited the section, also return greatly impressed with the necessity of building up and maintaining a strong military post in this commanding position, even if the historic but use less Laramie should be let go in order to secure the end. It is to be hoped that General Howard will voice the earnest wish of the people of Nebraska in urgently recommending the rebuilding of be, t Robinson which with Fort Niobrara is the only protection of our state from incursions of the Sioux. With Senator Van Wyck's co-operation and the assistance of the remainder of our congress sional delegation a united effort ought to be made at the next session of congress to assure the permanent protection of our northern frontier.

MASOR SUTER, of the government engineers, thinks that money expended on the improvement of the Missouri river will be thrown away. It would be interesting to know what has induced the major to change his views. Three years ago he believed that the river could be made a navigable and important artery of inand trade. Perhaps the fact that the creation of a river commission threw the major out of his high position of sole

cook and bottle washer of the Missouri

river improvement may have had some

thing to do with this remarkable flop. WE observe that a party of Mormons have gone to the Sandwich islands to spy out the land. Perhaps they are acting on the Bee's suggestion that the Mormons buy King Kalakaua's domain and set up a hierarchy, with polygamy as the corner-stone, where the Edmunds law and the minions of the United States government cannot reach them. It is a practical plan, and the Mormons can find no better solution

of "the great problem." J. STERLING MORTON has been keeping very shady of late, and his friends were at a loss to know what had become of him. It will no doubt be news to his Nebraska friends to learn that he has bobbed up screncly in Chicago as the chairman of the national conference of free traders and revenue reformers. He is at home on that subject, and rides his hobby as gracefully as the expert cowboy bestrides the fiery untamed broncho.

High ficense is now agitating the Philadelphia satoon men, who are urging the system on the ground that it will abolish a large number of disreputable groggeries and throw the business in responsible hands. Tais is Nebraska's experience with high license wherever the law has been given a proper enforce-

THE exar of Russia is spoiling for a fight, with the prospects strongly in his favor. Every wheat speculator on the bull side of the market hopes his wish ode adopted, to an improper organizar may be gratified.

"Banger Ahead."

Under the above heading he Lyman Abbott contributes un interesting article, In the last number of the Centucy magagine, upon the great labor problem of the day. He writes withen fervor inspired by the importance of a question which is daily pressing more and more closely upon us, and whose final solution seems as far removed as ever, notwithstanding the bitter discussions and various conflicting remedies saggested by capital and labor during the last decade. Dr. Abbott points out some of the extreme socialistic tendencies of the times in the following language:

"One-half of our workers are wage workers; one-third of our population, including the vast majority of our wage workers, are either of foreign birth or children of foreign-born parents. They are restless and are growing more so. There is no power in any church to which they owe allegiance adequate to prevent an outbreak. There is no power in the state, no police, no military, capable of queiling it. Large numbers of them acknowledge no fealty to any religion which teaches them the duty or endows them with the power of self-restraint. The churches too often address not their conscience, but their imagination. The schools address not their conscience, but their intellect. Men who have been taught that modern order is despotism and modern property is theft, find themselves in a country where the only support of order is the entigh ened conscience, and the only protection of property is an enlightened self-interest; and neither their conseience nor their self-interest is enlightene i. Believing that property is theft, they believe that spollation is redress; believing that the world's wealth is their inheritance, of which they have been too long unjustly deprived, they are ready with no g ntle voice to demand of society, 'Give me the portion of goods that falleth to me;' and we may be sure that if it were given to them it would soon be spent in riotons living, not followed by repentance, and a request for employment

as bired servants." "Politically," says the writer, "America is a democracy; industrially, America s an aristocracy. The community which allows the laborer to determine the destinies of the nation, allows him no voice in determining the nature or the profit of his industry." If the laborer has the capacity, through his ballot, to administer the affairs and direct the destinies of an empire, he should certainly have enough ability to take charge of a co-operative association. In this connection the writer makes some suggestions which will commend themselves to working-

"It is estimated by political economists that to carry on any large organized industry re. quires an average capital of \$1,000 for every workingman employed. This requires a large capital when it is fornished by a single man but it is not a large cardial when it is divided up among one thousand workingmen. A reaithy, thrifty, energetic, industrious, sober mechanic ought to be a le to lay up \$1,000 before he is gray-haired and this makes him a anitalist. A hundred such would have in their savings capital enough to inaugurate a successful industry, and ought to have brains enough to conduct it. Co-operation is the hirst step toward the redemption of labor from the oppression of empital."

But while this is true, the laws which permit the dishonest amassing of immense personal fortunes at the expense of the public at large need revision. We require, in addition, "a new conception of the functions of government," which the writer suggests by the three following facts:

1-Three or four years ofter the British gay. ernment had secured the ownership and con-trol of the telegraph lines of Great Britain the following results of its administration were ascertained: The number of offices for siness had increased 30 per cent; the humber of messages 51 per cent; the number of ords sent (0) per cent; the cost of sending had been reduced 40 per cent; and it had ac tually cost the government nothing, for it borrowed the money for the enterprise at 3 per cent, and the preads of the business were 43-10 per cent. Government in England can conduct a great telegraphic enterprise for the menula batter than grivate enterprise for the people better than private enterprise ernment in America can not, it is time that

we found out the reason why. 2-The Eric canal, the greatest highway of commerce before railways were in operation had cost this state a few years alo in capital, in interest, in recairs, in adaphistration, \$250,000,000; it had brought into the state \$22,000.000; and the people still own the canal. If we can own, administer and con-trol a great waterway, why not a great iron-

-A few years ago we wanted to build a railroad from the Missouri to the Pacine ocean. We did not think we could undertake that work ourselves as a government. We asked some private capitalists to do it for us. They generously consented. We gave them for their generosity great gifts of lands and loaned them \$53,000,000 in bonds, for which we stand responsible to-day. They borrowed \$17,000,000 elsewhere and built the road; it cost them \$50,000,000. Threefifths of the cost of the Union Pacific we paid out of our own pockets, and we do not own the road or any share of it. A few years ago England wanted a railway in India. She invited capitalists to build it for her, and guaranteed the capitalists 5 per cent on their money. They built the roat: England has a representation in its direction, she recovered representation in its direction; she received in income of 7 per cent, pays the capitalists the guaranteed 5 per cent, and the 2 per cent prout has enabled her to abolish the income tax in India. If England can do this in Ini.a. why cannot we do it in America?

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Helmbold, of buchu fame, is looking young and hearty after all his tribulations. John B. Gough suffers severely from neu-

algla, but still sticks to cold water. It is currently reported in Boston that Geo.

. Boutwell will become editor-in-chief of the Boston Traveller. In view of the result of the election in New York, Mr. Conkling may now be willing to

father that Interview. President Cleveland, when at church in Washington, always pull a \$1 greenback in the contribution box

Governor-elect Fir High Lee, of Virginia according to an artist, looks like President Cleveland with the mastaches of General Jones, of Bing ampson, stuck on his face. Chleago Herald: Me Beecher, who has

had his hen roost rooped and his pocket

picked during the last fix weeks, beg us to think that it is about fine for him to retire from politics. It little Billy Mahone, says the Chicago News, will stick his linger in the sea he will have an illustration of how much room he took up in American affairs. If he will pull his anger out he will see how much of a hole

he will leave when he drops out of American

affairs. Chicago News: The Washington gossips have decided that, after all, President Cleveland is not going to marry. It must be very annoying to the dear quidnunca to get a wedding all fixed up is they had the president's and then have the bridegroom back out at the Lest moment.

Very True.

Butler County Press: The democrats of Butler county sacrificed their cam page 10 get a delegation for Boyd and Miller in the state convention. Miller

won a victory over his democratic brethren in Douglas county, but the repui fican cohorts came along and placed his little band of railroad bummers on the shelf. It won't it crosse the post-boss' influence, nor onlarge his circle of friends in after years, when the counties in Ne braska bury their dead and survey rain caused by the sticking of his long nose into their local affairs.

The "Bee's" Chinese Libel Suit. Chicago Herald. Messrs. Tom Lat and Ah Quong, of Omaha, have sued a news-paper, the BEE, for libel for stating that they were lepers. The first named indi-vidual is undoubtedly the notorious Thomas Rat, the R having the sound of L in pigeon English. This is a technical-ity which will be likely to defeat the assault which these pirates of the washtub are making on the liberty of the press.

Progress in Western Civilization. N. Y. Graphic: Quinn Bohannan is in the Nebraska City inil under sentence of death for the murder of a young man with whom he had a controversy about the way to spell the word "peddler," and yet they say the west is not making progress in civilization.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings. Butler county voted in favor of township

The German paper in Hastings has been e zed by creditors. The democrats scooped in the public crib

n Keya Pana county. P attsmouth has a school enrollment of 929, and the assendance is 766. A herd of 3,000 Montana sheep are to be inicred in Antelope county.

Fremonters are agitating the packing house estron again, What perfor prospects of suc

The republican ticket, with the exception f superintendent, was elected in Caerry

fered Schmitt, a Wilber druggist, is missing, Ditto two wateries and some money ocionging to his employer. tankky, the tony tonsorial swab, of Grand

Island, has snaved his friends out of \$50 and sapped the town. Next! The notorious case of the Widow Beers against the melo-hous Sang is coming up gain in the Doage county courts.

A capitalist from Paciae Junction is about to start in Partsmouta a metory for polishing and pointing second-nand coolingees. Tog Stuart, the assemding Serioner mer-han, was recently harried off toward the queen's dominion of crooks, was tripped up in Grand, i.i., and brought back. A Webster county man has a clock which

as been running without interruption for axiy years. It is an old family helmoon. The movement is made out or wood. The Bodge county judge is doing a lively distincts in marriage bleedess. Companies ar sunusually brisk, and the consequent fees

gadden the judicial and ministerial 'pocker The Cleland bose company, of Fremont, is making preparations to attend the national bose tournament in New Orieans next March. The ritzgera.ds of Lincoln will also

attend Mrs. William Oxtoby, of North Bend, who was injured in the ranway codision at Blair September 4, has sunferency recovered to be removed from Blair to her home. Her injuries affect the spine.

The editor of the Arlington Defender is wratny because on Hanow een night the boys nung a over keg to me front door of his other. What appears to trouble nim the most is the fact that the key was empty.

The plie bridge at Nebraska City is not an mirses and a wagon over the river now, against of in the days of the terry ooat,

Returns have been received in this office from sixty-time counties and three precincts in this state that "the smoke of battle has cleared away." There is a hopeful prospect that the remainder will crawl out of the dark wilderness before the next campaign.

An attempt was made on the night of the 2d bunch of rags saturated with coal oil was found where the are started in the rear of the building. Had the are been burning ten longer before its discovery, no power could have saved the building. Mr. and Mrs. Marcus E. Cornelius of Grand

Island, celebrated their go den wedding ast Saturday. The event was plea-antly observed couple. Their three sons, Christ, George and William, together with their daughter, Mrs. Hass, from Davenport, Iowa, and about forty other relatives were present to enjoy the occasion with them. Mr. Cornelius is now in his 79th year and Mrs. Cornelius 70 years of age.

The republican papers which have grown fat en public printing now gaze gloomily at their diminished patronage, and satisfy the cravings with an ancient, worm-caten chestout, to this effect: "An editor, who in life time had been fearfully wicked, diel, and was assigned a front seat in the pit. Casting his eyes upward in his torment be beheld his hated contemporary seated in a celestial box and beaming blandly at him. Forgetting everything but his anguish, he be sought him for a few drops of sustainer. Remember,' was the calm reply, 'tast you, in your life time had the delinquent tax list I the land office notices, which I had not Remember this and be satisfied.""

Iowa Items. Red Oak boasts of the handsomest school

southwestern lowa. Charles Wyman, of Burlington, claims to be the crack shot of the state. The other the state. be the crack shot of the state. The other day, out of 500 glass balls tossed into the air,

Jerry Anderson, a colored barber at Keo-kuk, for beating his wife was med \$100 and costs. He was drank at the time he caressed costs. He was drunk at the time in his wife with a stick of cord wood, A Davenport man has succeeded in mak-

ing a nurner which may be attached to any ordinary house lamp, that will give the same amount of light as an electric lamp. An Independence physician, Dr. Markham

sub-inited to an operation last week, having a large tumor removed from his neck. Nearly an hour was occupied in the operation. It is quite probable that the cities of the first and second class in Iowa will hold a convention before the legislature meets to agree upon some much needed laws for municipal government.

The Iowa Improved Stock Breeders' associ stion will hold its tweifth annual meeting at Waverly, December 2, 3 and 4. Hon, Nor-man J. Colman, United States commissioner igriculture, will be present

Matt Sontag, living near Bernard, Dubuque county, while hunting with a comrade, a co-denially struck the trigger of his gun, dis harging the weapon, which tore away hi crt breast, killing him instantly.

James Mailleott, of Blue Grass township, Scott county, went into the stail of a vicious horse and was promptly kicked out. His head was nearly scalped, one eye closed up. and his sides caved in. His recovery is very doubtrul.

The average school attendance in Davenport during October was 3,225. Of his num-ber 1,611 were bays and 1,605 girls. List year the attendance for the corres soliday month was 3,008. Of the total intendance 4.8 study German.

A subterranean lake has been discovered near bavenier, and it is proposed to explore it. The man who discovered it found the water eight feet deep as far as he measured it and increasing in depth as he yentared out. About him he found an inexhaustible crystalmass of feldspar.

Mrs. Eliza Spancier died at Mt Vernon, Lian county, the other day, from self-starva-tion. Articles of food sent to her by her neighbors were a tored in a cupiscard and allowed bewaste and decay. Her only reasons for these actions appear to be a mis-orly great and decay by common to accumularly greed and desire by economy to accumu-Miss Sarah E. Cable, of Danville, was fear

Miss Sarah E. Cable, of Danvine, was rear-fully burned Sunday at her thome. She was sitting in a chair in front of her open are when she was seized by a fainting at and fell-into the burning embers, where she lay for several minutes. Her mother, who had gone out for a bucket of water, found her still in the fire on her return. The autorimate lady rock. the fire on her return. The natorian was given medical care at once, but fearfully burned as to be unrecognizable by her triends. She died Tuesday. Dakota.

Pierre is raising maney to send representa-

tives to Washington to wark for the opening The 4-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Curtis, living near Rapid City, was baten by a ratilesnake last week. The little fellow died

Tuesday of last week was the largest built ton day of any yet experienced in the Hills. The Caledonia and Uncle Sam each formed out \$20,000, and the Homestend \$148,000.

The prevailing assinter style in Deadwood, according to the Times, is "a succession of jackass brays, with the ears going directly flow, and a graceful waving elevation of the tail."

The reckless use of the rubber sling by the inventiles of Yankton is becoming so serious a matter that the council contemplates fixing a penalty of thirty days' imprisonment for every person detected in the destructive work. The druggist who furnishes the Flandrau Indians with supplies last week received from the interior department twenty gallons of easter oil, forty pounds of salts and 4,0.0 compound cathartic pills. This should be sufficient to ward oil bilious attacks.

Rapid City nireally feels the effect of rali-road blood, and is moving onward with giant strides. The citizens are now considering a proposition for a charter to lay a street railway through the town. Several improvements are also under advisement.

The grand total of all horses, mules, oxen cows and other calle in 1850 in Dakota was but 189,512; now it is 1,042,316, now and onehalf times greater than in 1880, or an increas of 450 per cent. In the spring of 1883 Dakota stock men will go into business with 1,220,000

read of stock. Says the Yankton Press: "A visitor to the city who has recently been putting in several days at Omaha, says the Yankion rall-road bridge project was instituted by Omaha barties and that they are following it up with the zeal whi hassures success. They say the report of the engineers is entirely satisfactory and it is only a question of time concerning the construction of the bridge."

The Elections and the Scnate.

New York Evening Post: The contest for the control of the United States senate from 1887 to 1889 is going to be closand doubtful until after the November elections of 1886. Twenty-six republi-cans and twenty-five democrats will hold over from the Forty-ninth congress. The republicans have already secured the legislature in Ohio, which elects the next senator, and the democrats in Maryland, Virginia and Mississippi, which makes twenty-eight democrats and twenty seven republicans sure of seats after March 4, 1847. The democrats are morally certain to carry next year's legisla tures, and thus secure the senatorships in Delaware, Florida, Missouri, Tennes-see, Texas, and West Virginia, see, Texas, and West virginia, and republicans in Massachusetts, Minand nesota, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Vermont. This will carry the totals up to thirty-four democrats and thirty-three republicans, and leaves nine states of Galifornia, Connecticut, Indiana, Maine, Michigan, Nevada, New Jersey, New York and Wisconsin to be fought for. If the democrats can add four of these nine to their previous thirty four, they will have a m don'ty with Vise President Hendrick's casting vote, while the republicans must carry six of them to make their previous thirty-three a ma jority of the seventy-six members. topublicans are pretty consident of carry ing Maine and Wisconsin, while the mocrats are almost certain to secure radiana. The Nevada seat will be again put up at anction, and a democrat is as likely to "bid it in" as a republican. Califorma elected a democratic senator half a dozen years ago, and may do the same thing again. The republicans came within a few votes of the Michigan legislature last and the state has become a doubtful one, waile this week's election in Connect cut shows that neither party can count upon that state next year. The democrats seem to-day as likely as likely as not to get the New Jersey legislature in 1836 and may elect enough members in the New York legislature next year to give them a majority on joint ballot, even with a republican sanate-although the An attempt was made on the light of the 2d to destroy the building containing the county records of fitchcock coming. It is impossible to say exactly what the object was, but it to secure a majority in the senate of the Fiftieth congress the democrats will only need to elect their men next year from

it is the height of folly to maintain that they are certain to fail. Lydia Thompson's Daughter and a Dude.

four states like California, Connecticut, Indiana, New York, and New Jersey, in

which they have elected senators when ;

republican administration was in power

They may not succeed in doing this, but

Pittsburg Post: Plump, smooth, jolly Miss lithury doesn't amount to as much as an actress yet, being a novice, but her youth and comeliness are very compelling to the adulators of stage femininity. Bouquets and notes are sent to her by the noodles, and one evening a somewhat years worn bean, famous for a quarter of a century as a gallant of the green room, was struck hard by her agreeable personality. His social and business re-lations with the management were such that he was able, just after rehearsal next day, to be introduced to the garl. She received him respectfully but not ardently, and he felt that he was not making a deep impression. He there-tore made some intensely silly remarks, intended to convey his admiration. "I seem to have been acquainted with

you for a long time, somehow," he said. "That's natural, sir," Miss Tilbury responded, "I am wonderfully mother was tifteen years ago. You were very sweet on her -judging by the letters wrote and the inscriptions on the back of your photograph that you gave her. I was overhauling a boxful of trasl just before I sailed from England, and we had a goo I laugh over those things. 'And who was your mother?'

"Lydia Thompson: The wooer of two generations retired as soon as he conveniently could.

Who Will be the Inventor? St. Paul Pioneer Press: A colored porter, was was brushing the clothes of a customer who had just stepped from one of the chairs, handed the reporter a ticket with "47" printed on it; and, as some one called "Next" from the year of the room, the porter sang out, "No. 36. A middle-aged gentleman the door remarked that he was "wait ing," and, as the reporter soon dropped the seat next to him, No. marked: "It makes me sick to wait in a

meber-shop, doesn't it you?" Upon being agreed with, the gentle man, in an annoyed tone, said he had just figured up how much time he wasted in barber-shops in a year, and it was over two weeks. "I wish," he continued, as he looked at his watch for the third time in as many minutes, "it was possible to walk into a shop and order a shave just the way you do when you want a cigar. I tell you if some genus would dix u i a scheme that would do away with the waiting he could nake millions. idea that"-but just then the barber for whom he had been waiting motioned im, and he hastened to the chair without finishing the sentence.

When the Old Lady Broke a Plate. Philadelphia Herald: "Did be pop the question last night?" engerly asked mother as the daughter came down late "No, not quite." "What did he say?"

"Why, he squeezed my hand twice and said that he believed I'd make some man an excellent wife if the fetlow had sense enough to take me so far away that you couldn't visit me more than once in twen-

It All Depends on the Point of View. Chicago News: 'He's as firm as a ck.' Whor' 'The president A lot of fellows are trying to get me out of office, but they can't tu lge bim." "I've found him as oustinate as a mile." "How's that?" "Why, a lot of fellows have been trying to get me into office, but they can t builge him

Missionary Bidge. From General Grant's paper on "Chattanooga," In the November Century, we quote the following: "Sheridan's and Wood's divisions had been lying under arms from early in the morning, ready to move the instant the signal was given. I directed Thomas to order the charge at once. I watched eagerly to see the effect, and became impatient at last that there was no indication of any enarge being made. The center of the line which was to make the charge was near where Thomas and I stood together, but confrom our view by the intervening forest. Turning to Thomas to inquire what caused the delay, I was surprised to see General Thomas J. Wood, one of the sion commanders who was to make the charge, standing talking to him. I spoke to Gen. Wood, asking him why he had not charged, as ordered an hour before. He replied very promptly that this was the first he had heard of it, but that he had been ready all day at a mo-ment's notice. I told him to make the He was off in a moment charge at once. and in an incredibly short time loud cheering was heard, and he and Sheridan

were driving the enemy's advance before

them toward Missionary Ridge.
"The enony was strongly intrenched on the crest of the ridge in front of us, and had a second line half way down and another at the base. Our men drove the troops in front of the lower line of rifle pits so rapidly, and followed them up so closely, that rebel and union troops went over the first line of works almost at the same time. Many rebels were captured and sent to the rear under the are of their own friends higher up the hill. Those that were not captured r treated, and were pursued. The retreating hordes being between friends and pursuers, made the fire of the enemy high to avoid killing their own men. In fact, on the ! occasion the union soldier nearest the enemy was in the safest position. With out awaiting further orders or stopping to reform, our troops went to the line of works; over that, and on for the erest, thus edectually carrying out my orders of the 18th for the batte and the 24th for the charge, I watched their progress with intense interest. The fire along the rebe! line was terrific. Cunnon and musket balls filled the air; but the damage done was in small proportion to the ammunition used. The pursuit continued until the crest was reached, and soon our men were seen climbing over the confederate barrier at different points in front of both Sheridan's and Wood's divisions. The retreat of the enemy along most of his line was precipi tate, and the panie so great thas Bragg and his officers lost all control over their men. Many were captured and thousands threw away their arms in their re-

Sheridan pushed forward until he reached the Chickamauga river at a point above where the enemy crossed. He met some resistance from troops occupying a econd hill in the rear of Missionary Ridge, probably to cover the retreat o the main body, and of the artillery and trains. It was now getting dark, but Sheridan, without builting on that necount, pushed his men forward up this second hill slowly and without attracting the attention of the men placed to defend it, while he detached to the right and left to surround the position. The enemy discovered the movement before these dispositions were complete, and beat a hasty retreat, leaving artillery, wagon and many prisoners in our hands To Sheridan's prompt movement the Army of the Comberland and the nat on are indebted for the bulk of the capture of prisoners, artiflery and small arms that day. But for his prompt pursuit so much in this way would not have been accomplished."

Philadelphia Eccord: Had the vot rs of Pennsy vania followed their true covictions in the state the popular majo . ity in myor of the democratic candida would have been overwhelming. But as usual, wist was eye ybody's busin s turned out to be nobody's business listless masses of voters who had only a vague general interest in a question to which the welfare of all was concerne could not logically connect the iss is with the more election of a state offic r. They accordingly acted by force of party habit and under the influence of party spirit. The Pennsylvania railroad nopoly, on the other hand, cares only for parties for the use it can make of them. Whilst the republicans were qualreling with the reling with the democrats over last year's birds' n , the corporation threw its weign, ato the scale and decided the contest in its own interest. Three united men, it is said can capture a city. The corporation, by skillful and unscrupulous exercise of its power, has proved more than a match for the whole inert mass of the people of Pennsylvania. What party has gained in this Pennsylvania elect on is not very clear, but it is manifest that the people have lost an opportunity of indirectly rebuking an Insolent invasion of their constitution. This opportunity will soon return, when the issue wit; corporate power will be distinctly made in the election of the next legislature, a gov-ernor and a supreme juege. In the elec-

people will have their innings. Nothing Male in Vain. We are told that nothing was made in vain; but what can be said of the fashionable girl of the period? Is u't she maiden vain? Hood's Sarsaparilla is made in Lowell, Mass., where there are more bot t es of it sold than of any other sarsapa rilla or blood purifier. And it is nev taken in vain. It purities the blood strengthens the system, and gives new life and vigor to the entire body. 100

tion of Tuesday in this at ten must be acknowledged that the largest share of

the prestige of victory belongs to the

Pennsylvania railroad company. But

doses \$1. English High Life Manners. Baltimore American: Queer are the deas of the English aristocracy as to "gruffness." The London Court Journal ites as an instance of what a very "gruff" man is Lord Tennyson that on one oc easion, at a garden party luncheon, he asked his hostess "if her sandwiches were usually made of old boots." In London court circles this may be gruffness but by vulgar American people it would stionably be denounced as unpardonable ill manners and Lrutal boorish-

CATARRH



Tribute.

Itazel, perican, the first Mariechl, Crossida Fir. Mariechl, Crossida BAA, pour S R.; Ical Cross, for the immed and relief and remained to refer and remained to the interior of e ery form of Catarra, thun a simple (odd in the first and Hearing, Conch sail a complete freatment of the first mental and the sail of the first mental and the sail of the first mental and fir tarratial Consumption, Complete freatment, consisting of one house Radical Cure, one tox Categorhal Solvent, and one improved In late, in one markage, only now be hed of all dringles. for \$1.60. A.k for Saxroun's Radical Cure.

Complete Inhalar with Treatment, \$1. "The only absolute specific we know of Meet Traces. "Fur best we have and in a li-ure of ser forms."—Hiles, Dr. v. as, Bosto

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is did not releve at once.— (Andrew Lee. Man



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